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By J. E. BUCK.

We have come to the dividing of the ways—we have reached a critical point in the history of our agricultural development. Aside from the 25,000,000 acres in the United States that can be reclaimed by irrigation, and the 74,000,000 acres of farm lands that can be made available for cultivation by means of drainage, no very large areas of virgin soil remain to be brought under cultivation in our country. In time, of course, these barren lands will be made to yield abundant harvests—but for the present we must look elsewhere to find a solution of the problem with which we are confronted. If we are to keep on going forward it will be necessary for us to secure larger yields from the fields that are already under cultivation. That is to say, our problem is not so much how to increase the population in rural communities as it is to increase the producing capacity of the people already on the farm.

Average Yields.

The average yield of corn per acre in the United States is only about 27 bushels.

Our average yield of wheat is only 13.7 bushels per acre—and the average yield of nearly everything we grow on the farm is exceedingly low, compared with the yields in other countries.

It is high time we were waking up and doing something.

Better Farm Management Needed.

One hundred years ago the Mohawk valley in New York was the wonder of Europe, was the wonder of the world for its fertility, and thousands of carloads of cattle, hogs and farm crops were shipped out of that valley until its fertility had been exhausted. The settlers then moved westward into the Miami and Scioto valleys of Ohio, and did the same thing over again. Following the exhaustion of these rich valleys, the magnificent broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa were brought under cultivation, and the same process is now being repeated. Even in the Red River Valley of the North, where fifty bushels of wheat to the acre was not unusual, today not more than fifteen bushels is grown.

Food Supply and Population.

To make it possible for the people of the United States to raise, clothe and feed future generations, we must change our system of agriculture. We cannot depend upon Uncle Sam for any more land, and the only method by which we can keep the United States on the map is to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

During the last decade the population of the United States increased 25 per cent. During the same period the production of beef in the United States fell off 28 per cent.

A few years ago it cost the laboring man \$52.05 for his yearly supply of meat—today the same number of pounds of meat cost \$85.05, an increase of \$33.00.

In view of this what shall we do? A careful analysis shows that we need more fertile fields, or rather fields with greater fertility.

We need larger and better herds. We need better roads.

We need larger bank accounts. We need better homes.

We need better citizenship. How can all this be done?

Perhaps no one thing will do more to secure these things than growing alfalfa.

If that is true, why haven't we been growing alfalfa?

Because we thought it was impossible.

We Can Grow Alfalfa.

ALFALFA PROVERBS

By Charles M. Carroll.

Alfalfa enriches the ground. Alfalfa is a drought resister. Alfalfa is the best soil doctor. Alfalfa adds humus to the soil. Alfalfa increases the milk flow. Alfalfa is high in feeding value. Alfalfa balances the corn ration. Grow your protein—don't buy it. Alfalfa sod grows larger corn crops. Alfalfa is the greatest of all subsoil ers. Alfalfa has no equal as a hog pasture. Alfalfa keeps stock in good condition. Alfalfa should be grown on every farm. An alfalfa field is a hog's idea of heaven. Fox tail is the greatest enemy of alfalfa. Growing alfalfa is good business farming. Alfalfa means more money and better homes. Raise what you feed and feed what you raise. Alfalfa does things and never loses on the job. Alfalfa with a fair chance always makes good. Alfalfa fills the hay mow and pays for the privilege. Alfalfa is the cheapest and best feed for beef cattle.

When The Roll Is Called In Berlin, I'll Be There.

Air: (When the Roll is Called Up Yonder, I'll Be There.)

When the bugle sounds the last reveille we'll know the victory's won.

And we'll rally neath Old Glory's folds so fair.

When by yankee grit we silence every Fritzle, every Hun,

When they call the roll in Berlin we'll be there.

Chorus:

When they call the roll in Berlin,

When they call the roll in Berlin,

When they call the roll in Berlin,

When they call the roll in Berlin we'll be there.

We are sons of sturdy Hoosiers who defeat can never know,

We have mothers back at home and sweethearts fair;

We will cheer for Indiana when o'er the top we go,

If they call the roll in Berlin we'll be there.

Hurrah! boys lets be moving, we'll conquer that's a cinch,

Victory perches on the ensign that we bear,

We are going to get the Kaiser and we'll never yield an inch;

When they call the roll in Berlin let's be there.

They said we couldn't do it but we'll get there just the same,

We have got our fighting blood up in the air,

We aim to thrash friend William till he cannot tell his name

When they call the roll in Berlin we'll be there.

—Chrisney Sun.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill In—Hand Letter-Carrier—or Mail to Post Office

TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ (Date) for which I will pay on delivery:

(State number wanted) \$5. U. S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS at \$_____ each

(State number wanted) 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.

Name _____

Address _____

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918

April \$4.15 July \$4.18 Oct. \$4.21

May 4.16 Aug. 4.19 Nov. 4.22

June 4.17 Sept. 4.20 Dec. 4.23

W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923

"MY NAME IS ADVERTISING"

I tell Courier readers what to buy and where to buy to the best advantage. Merchants who are using me are prosperous, always. They never complain of no business. Those who have never become acquainted with me should seek an introduction, NOW

MY NAME IS "PRINTING"

(Otherwise Known as Job Work) The Courier printing will please you. Under this head you may get anything from calling cards to posters. Let us estimate your next printing job.

My Name Is "Newspaper"

And I tell you all about things that happened in Jasper and Dubois County. I am a crackerjack on news. My pages are chuck full of interesting things, and my editorial page is an education in itself.

Weekly \$1.50 Per Year.

PRODUCTION NOW BIG FOOD PROBLEM

By Dr. Harry E. Barnard,
Federal Food Administrator for Indiana

With the growing shortage of farm labor, the food problem resolves itself largely into one of maintaining maximum production. The Federal Food Administration is committed to the support of the program of the United States department of agriculture which is asking Indiana farmers to increase their wheat acreage for 1919 17 per cent. and at the same time continue the intensive effort to increase production per acre. The harvest of the corn crop is one of the present issues before the agricultural community, and every patriotic Hoosier available will make it his business to contribute his part. His part means his work, not just his sympathy.

The salvation of the unprecedented yield of tomatoes has become as important a task in Indiana as the purchase of thrift stamps and liberty bonds. It ranks with a prompt registration and report under the selective conscription law. The tomatoes are absolutely necessary to the success of the crusade for freedom and democracy and except that every man, woman and child in Indiana realize that it is a part of his business, where the opportunity affords, to help pick, peel and pack the tomatoes, his patriotism will not assay 100 per cent. when the test comes. The federal government has requested one-third of the Indiana tomato pack, in a realization of the importance of canned tomatoes in the soldiers' rations.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve in Indiana, is one of the dependable supports of the farm labor line. There are, in the state, thousands of boys who have pledged themselves to assist in the patriotic work of tilling the soil. During the planting season, these school dismissed in the spring, they have demonstrated their usefulness, their ability and their right to claim succession to their elders who have left the farm for the training camp. The boys helped save the sugar beets in northern Indiana and southern Michigan; they plowed corn, shocked wheat and oats and have, in large measure, relieved their elders of the responsibility for doing farm chores, which added to the time every man might spend engaged in the heavier work of crop production.

Indiana farmers in many counties already have been educated to look to the Boys' Reserve for emergency help. They have done so profitably, satisfactorily and successfully. In other counties business men have banded together in a mutual agreement to close their stores, where

necessary to save the crops. "Shock troops" have helped wherever they have been formed, and thousands of dollars' worth of grain and hay that might have been lost, have been saved to the nation's supply through the willingness and organized readiness of volunteers.

But for a successful program that will take care of the requirements over the possibly long period of time during which the government must draw more and more heavily on the labor supply, it is essential that every producer look ahead. He must accept the untrained youth between fifteen and eighteen years of age and teach him the rudiments of agricultural work. He must be patient and painstaking, and accept the boys as the only labor obtainable and realize that he can do his full duty to the fighters in France only by making the best of the situation at home and devoting himself wholeheartedly and without restraint to the task of producing food crops.

Arrangements are being made whereby school officials will permit boys of the Reserve to absent themselves from school to help in the corn harvest.

Farmers, canners and others engaged in this important war duty who may be in need of help are urged to write to Isaac D. Straus, federal state director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, 83 State House, Indianapolis, Ind., for directions as to how to secure the assistance of the agency by means of which the federal government expects to maintain the production of food.

Indiana is allotted 12,276,000 pounds of sugar for September. This makes certain that there will be sufficient for all patriotic canners who are willing to abide by the regulations and not abuse the canning privilege to secure more than their fair share of sugar for ordinary consumption. The food administration encourages maximum canning with a minimum of sugar.

M. Zenda, a Lafayette grocer, was closed for a week; A. C. Foerster, a Batesville grocer, was deprived of 1,000 pounds of sugar, and O. M. Jeffries, a Union City bottler, was permitted to pay \$200 to the local Red Cross, for violating the sugar regulations during the past week.

Indiana candy manufacturers have been asked to adopt a regulation similar to that agreed to by New York manufacturers to limit candy sales to one pound per customer during the sugar shortage.

War Time Sweeteners



AMERICA has several excellent war time sweeteners that will be used largely during the shortage in the sugar supply.

They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and molasses and may be used in preparing desserts and other dishes requiring sweetening.

When a cup of syrup or honey is used to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the recipes should be decreased one-fourth. One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of corn sugar. One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One tablespoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-third tablespoons of corn sugar.

Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs, dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.

Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.

Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a heavy syrup.

If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced by another sweetener.

Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) apples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.

When ready to use they may have added the needed sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit

gelatins and frozen desserts.

Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and cakes.



THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Date of the First Agreement Among New York's Brokers.

In the early part of March, 1792, the first notice was printed of the opening of a stock exchange office at 22 Wall street by A. L. Bleecker & Sons, J. Pintard, McEvers & Barclay, Cortlandt & Terrers and Jay & Sutton. These several firms held auctions of stock each day at noon, selling in rotation to insure equal opportunities for each other.

Some of the broker specialists represented such a restricted organization, and on March 21 a meeting was called of the dissatisfied brokers for purposes of protection, and a committee was appointed to provide a suitable room in which to assemble and to suggest regulations and their business to the committee. This meeting, says Moody's Magazine, was the first signed agreement among dealers in securities, the oldest record now in the archives of the New York Stock Exchange. The agreement reads as follows:

"We, the Subscriber, Brokers for the purchase and Sale of Prime Stock, do hereby solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to each other, that we will not buy or sell from this day, for any reason whatsoever, any kind of Prime Stock at a lower rate than one-quarter per cent. commission of the specie value, as that we will give a preference each other in our negotiations. Testimony Whereof we have set our hands this 17th day of May, at New York, 1792."

This organization had no local habitation for conducting exchange business. Like the curb brokers of today, transactions were carried on in the open air at a point between the present numbers of 68 and 70 Wall street, under a famous old cotton wood tree that stood there with widespreading boughs, which protected them from the sun's rays and sheltered them from a winter weather.

Business was not rushed, and there was an air of leisure and quiet about the gathering. Securities were not active enough to employ all the time of the brokers, so between times betting on the results of domestic and foreign political controversies and dealing in merchandise were included.

The first inside quarters of the exchange were secured in 1793, when the Tontine coffee house, at the northwest corner of Wall and William streets, was completed. The old buttonwood tree was abandoned, and the dignity of the brokers' organization was elevated by the change. The Tontine coffee house was controlled by a chartered company composed of 203 subscribers at \$200 each, organized as a merchants' exchange.

The dealers in securities and the merchants were all jumbled up together, and at times when trading was brisk there was wild excitement and shouts that would have done credit to a band of Comanche Indians. No constitution for a stock exchange was adopted until 1817, when the New York stock and exchange board was formally organized and a constitution adopted. Nathaniel Prime was appointed president and John Burson secretary.

The Manager Was Cautious.

The crowd swayed toward the manager of the open air show.

"What did you mean by advertising that tight rope walker?" cried the spokesman.

"Just what I said," replied the unabashed manager.

"But the rope was laid on the ground," cried the spokesman, "and your fraud of a rope walker just walked on it a step or two! Do you call that tight rope walking?"

"Certainly!" shouted the manager. "The man was tight, wasn't he?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Nature of the Beast.

Mrs. Gunson was entertaining a visitor when Nora appeared at the door of the drawing room.

"Plaise, mum, will yez tell me phat yez want done wid th' oyster shells yez left froin lunch?" she inquired.

"I want them thrown away, of course," replied Mrs. Gunson.

"Yis, mum. But Oi didn't know phere to throw them," replied Nora. "Do they be ashes or jarbridge?"—Judge.